Social:

*"Around 1920 and afterwards, Germany incontestably had the highest rank in the elaboration of art and, more generally, the culture of our era. You know how this center of creation was extinguished in 1933."* - Guy Debord in a letter to the Spur Group 28 April 1962

Women

• In 1918 the socialists assumed power of Germany, instituting suffrage for women. Double standards for men and women were still common, progress towards women's issues was limited as suffrage didn't automatically give women equal rights.

• February 1919 - 1.1 million unemployed demobilization orders stated that women should go back to their original profession, being either working in textile factories or at home. Both married and unmarried women were dismissed according to these orders. Demobilization continued deep into 1921 taking away all of the social gains women had achieved during in the war.

• A rift between socialist and bourgeois women opened , the bourgeois women returning to the traditional and renewed demands of women (returning to the kitchen, and child care), the socialist women protesting against this renewed misogyny.

• 1925 statistics, almost all female white-collar workers were single, and two-thirds were under the age of 25. Other women outside blue-collar left their jobs unless their husband was not wealthy. In contrast blue-collar women continued their jobs at their jobs if their husbands income was not enough to support a family. Women in Weimar were earning 20 - 40 percent less than men were at their jobs.

Education

• The emphasis on educational and cultural affairs, particularly when placed into a religious framework, proved effective for the bourgeois parties for their efforts to recruit female voters.

Arts

After the fall of the German monarchy and the removal of censorship in the Weimar Republic, there was a radical uprising in the arts in Germany. A series of movements and new styles emerged during this time period. Influential movements include the Bauhaus movement founded by Walter Gropius in 1919 lead a new style of art with the purpose of reimagining the material world to reflect the unity of the all the arts. The Arbeitsrat für Kunst was another movement meaning "Workers council for art". Both these groups believed the art should be enjoyed and experienced by the broad masses, not just the exclusive few. These movements ended with the rise of the Nazi regime as it was being regarded as a centre of communist intellectualism.

New Objectivity was another art movement which influenced literature, music, architecture and film. New Objectivity was a term used to characterize the attitude of the public life. It was the opposite to expressionism. Expressionism also became widely popular especially among the film culture.